



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

- CONNOR, R. D. W. *Race elements in the white population of North Carolina*. (Raleigh, N. C.: North Carolina College for Women. 1920. Pp. 115. \$1.)
- HABERLANDT, M. *Die Völker Europas und des Orients*. (Leipzig: Bibliographisches Inst. 1920. Pp. vii, 273. 36 M.)
- KELLOR, F. A. *The federal administration and the alien; a supplement to "Immigration" and the future*. (New York: Doran. 1921. Pp. xiv, 80. 50c.)
- KREBS, N. *Die Verbreitung des Menschen auf der Erdoberfläche*. (Leipzig: Teubner. 1921. 2.80 M.)
- KROEBER, A. L. and WATERMAN, T. T. *Source book in anthropology*. (Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of California. 1920. Pp. 565. \$2.50.)
- MARIANO, J. H. *The second generation of Italians in New York City*. (Boston: Christopher Pub. House. 1921. Pp. x, 317. \$3.)
- MEYER, E. C. *Infant mortality in New York City; a study of the results accomplished by infant-life saving agencies, 1885-1920*. (New York: Rockefeller Foundation, International Health Board. 1921. Pp. 135.)
- PELL, C. E. *The law of births and deaths*. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1921. 12s. 6d.)
- PHELPS, E. M., compiler. *Selected articles on immigration*. The handbook series. (New York: Wilson. 1921. Pp. xi, 370. \$1.80.)
- PULTENEY, I. *Problems of the birth-rate. A lecture given at the Mary Summer House on Oct. 20, 1920*. (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. 12. 30c.)
- SALEEBY, C. W. *The eugenic prospect*. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1921. 12s. 6d.)
- STEELE, G. *Infant mortality in Pittsburgh: an analysis of records for 1920 with six charts*. Children's Bureau, bull. no. 86. (Washington: Dept. of Labor. 1921. Pp. 24.)

### Social Problems and Reforms

*Great American Issues, Political, Social, Economic*. By JOHN HAYS HAMMOND and JEREMIAH W. JENKS. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1921. Pp. 258.)

Under four main heads: I, Problems of Government, II, Problems of Labor, III, Problems of Business, and IV, Remedial Suggestions, the authors have attempted to discuss myriad questions. The result is what might have been anticipated. In 256 pages only the high spots can be touched—some with fairy lightness; steps in the chain of reasoning are omitted; and an occasional broad generalization totters without visible support.

As the outstanding example of incomplete discussion chapter XVI may be cited. In these twelve short pages the authors "examine briefly

the main points" of socialism, anarchism, trade unionism, guild socialism, syndicalism, and sovietism. However excellent may be the selection of "main points," it is questionable whether any whole-hearted socialist, anarchist, trade unionist, syndicalist, or bolshevist would feel that his case had been fairly stated; likewise the opponents of these gentlemen might consider themselves slighted. Again, in a rapidly moving chapter on the tariff, a whole page is devoted to the incidence of the burden of the tax. The reader learns that sometimes the consumer bears the tax in increased prices of the imported article, that other times the foreign producer has to lower his charge and bear the tax, and that there are cases in which both these events occur. In this connection, however, the authors seem completely to ignore the possibility of consumers paying enhanced prices for the protected home product.

It is not always possible to follow the argument closely. In developing the proposition that "As a broad principle our export trade should not be increased without reference to the rate of increase in our domestic trade," occurs this sentence: "If we increase their volume (exports) beyond the point at which they represent chiefly the sale of a marginal surplus, our manufacturers will be under great pressure to lower the cost of production, in order to meet that of foreign countries, and this process may well involve lowering the wage standard of American labor" (p. 76). Just what is this marginal surplus that may with safety be sold abroad? Is it not questionable whether a fight for foreign markets, involving, presumptively, increased production in the United States could itself force down wages?

Wisely the authors argue that the standard of living of the masses in America should constantly, if necessarily slowly, rise (chapter VII). Later, in an exposition of the advantages of protective tariffs, they speak of "beneficial influences on other industries—retained because of the increased demands for goods caused by the increased density of population" (p. 190). Is it not the fact that in the United States of 1921 increasing density of population is one of the strongest forces tending to hold the standard of living down? At least that is one of the notions in the heads of those who have worked for restriction of immigration.

A treatment of *Great American Issues, Social, Political, Economic*, seems incomplete without a more adequate statement of the railway situation, of the national fiscal dilemma, of the plight of the Shipping Board, and of the increasing proportion of tenant farmers. Yet the authors have attempted so much that they should hardly be asked for more. On the other hand, this work has its elements of strength. There is a decidedly good summary of the lot of the able, conscientious man

who enters politics, only to meet repeated humiliation. The merits of the engineer as material for public administrative offices are admirably set forth. The general tone is fair; the illustrations are interesting and well chosen from a broad range of facts. The reader is carried along by the vigorous handling of the subjects. Above all the writers succeed in their main purpose of impressing the tremendous gravity of the present problems of the United States.

FRANK H. STREIGHTOFF.

*Indiana University.*

#### NEW BOOKS

- ABEL, M. H. *Successful family life on the moderate income.* (Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott. 1921. Pp. xii, 247. \$2.)
- AGAR, F. A. *Modern money methods for the church.* (Philadelphia, Pa.: Judson Press. 1921. Pp. 162. \$1.)
- ANDREWS, I. O. and HOBBS, M. A. *Economic effects of the world war upon women and children in Great Britain.* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, preliminary economic studies of the war, no. 4. Second revised edition. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. ix, 255. \$1.)
- BERKSON, I. B. *Theories of Americanization: a critical study, with special reference to the Jewish group.* (New York: Teachers College, Columbia Univ. 1920. Pp. viii, 226. \$3.)
- BURR, W. *Rural organization.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921. \$2.25.)
- CESTRE, C. *Production industrielle et justice sociale en Amérique.* (Paris: Garnier. 1921. Pp. 340.)
- CHUTE, C. L. *Probation in children's courts.* Children's Bureau publication no. 80. (Washington: Dept. of Labor. 1921. Pp. 32.)
- CLSOE, C. L. *Welfare work in the steel industry.* (New York: U. S. Steel Corporation, Bureau of Safety, 71 Broadway. 1920. Pp. 45.)
- CLUTTON-BROCK, A. and others. *Essays on vocation.* Essays designed to meet after-the-war conditions, second series. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. 76. \$1.75.)
- DADISMAN, A. J. *French Creek as a rural community.* Bulletin 176. (Morgantown, W. Va.: Agri. Experiment Station. 1921. Pp. 23.)
- DAVIS, M. M., JR. *Immigrant health and the community.* Americanization Studies. (New York: Harper. 1921. Pp. xxvii, 481. \$2.50.)
- DEVINE, E. T. *Social work.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921.)
- EARP, E. L. *Rural social organization.* (New York: Abingdon Press. 1921. Pp. 144.)
- EDDY, A. J. *Property.* (Chicago: McClurg. 1921. Pp. 254. \$2.50.)
- ELDRIDGE, S. *Social legislation in Illinois: needs and opportunities in 1921.* (Rockford, Ill.: W. M. Shimmin & Co. 1921. Pp. 110. \$1.50.)
- The recommendations made to the recent Illinois legislature in the field of social legislation are embodied in this small book. The suggestions